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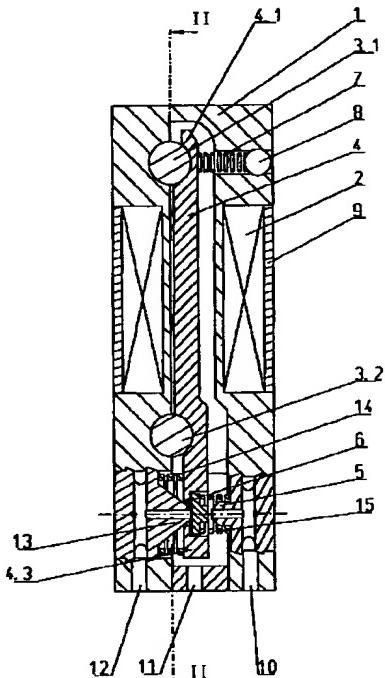
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(54)【発明の名称】 ソレノイドバルブ

(57)【要約】

【課題】 本発明は、バルブハウジング、コイルとヨークとクラッパーアーマチュアを備えた電磁石、少なくとも一つの第1のバルブシート、およびクラッパーアーマチュアによって作用し第1のバルブシートと協働するシリング素子を有しているソレノイドバルブにおいて、トレンансを考慮する部分を少なくすると共に、動差に信頼性の高い小型ソレノイドバルブを提供する。

【解決手段】 ヨークはヨークピンを有し、クラッパーアーマチュアはシリング素子から離れた方の端部においてヨークピン上に配設支持されている。



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【特許請求の範囲】

- 【請求項1】 バルブハウジング(1)と、コイル(2)、ヨーク(3)およびクラッパーアーマチュア(4)を備えた電磁石と、少なくとも一つの第1のバルブシート(5)と、前記クラッパーアーマチュアによって作動し、前記第1のバルブシートと協働するシーリング素子(6)とを有するソレノイドバルブにおいて、前記ヨークは複数のヨークピン(3.1、3.2)を有し、クラッパーアーマチュア(4)はシーリング素子(6)から離れた方の端部(4.1)において前記ヨークピン(3.1)上に配設支持されていることを特徴とするソレノイドバルブ。
- 【請求項2】 バルブハウジング(1)は一つの部品で形成されていることを特徴とする請求項1によるソレノイドバルブ。
- 【請求項3】 コイル(2)はバルブハウジング上に直接巻き付けられていることを特徴とする請求項1によるソレノイドバルブ。
- 【請求項4】 クラッパーアーマチュア(4)はコイル(2)を貫通して導かれていることを特徴とする請求項1によるソレノイドバルブ。
- 【請求項5】 クラッパーアーマチュア(4)は流体領域内に設けられていることを特徴とする請求項1によるソレノイドバルブ。
- 【請求項6】 クラッパーアーマチュア(4)はヨークピン(3.1)上の配設部分をシェル形状とされていることを特徴とする請求項1によるソレノイドバルブ。
- 【請求項7】 クラッパーアーマチュア(4)はスプリング(7)によってヨークピン(3.1)に押圧されていることを特徴とする請求項1によるソレノイドバルブ。
- 【請求項8】 第1のバルブシート(5)はバルブハウジング(1)内に圧入され、製造トランクを補償するために、この第1のバルブシートは、バルブハウジング中への圧入によってクラッパーアーマチュアに対する相対位置を調整可能としたことを特徴とする請求項1によるソレノイドバルブ。
- 【請求項9】 第1の弾性素子(14)が、シーリング素子によって第1のバルブシート(5)を閉鎖するために、シーリング素子(6)に作用するように設けられることを特徴とする請求項1によるソレノイドバルブ。
- 【請求項10】 第2の弾性素子(15)が、クラッパーアーマチュア(4)と協働して、第1のバルブシート(5)からシーリング素子を持ち上げるために、シーリング素子(6)に作用するように設けられることを特徴とする請求項1によるソレノイドバルブ。
- 【請求項11】 第1の弾性素子(14)が、シーリング素子によって第1のバルブシート(5)を閉鎖するためにシーリング素子(6)に作用するように設けられて

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おり、第1の弾性素子(14)及び電磁石は、電磁石が励起されている場合には、シーリング素子(6)が第1のバルブシートから持ち上げられ、電磁石が励起されていない場合には、シーリング素子が第1の弾性素子(14)の力によって第1のバルブシート(5)に接触し閉鎖するような方法で協働することを特徴とする請求項1によるソレノイドバルブ。

【請求項12】 第2のバルブシート(13)が、クラッパーアーマチュア(4)によって作動可能なシーリング素子(6)と協働するように設けられていることを特徴とする請求項1から11のいずれか一つによるソレノイドバルブ。

【請求項13】 2つのバルブシート(5、13)がバルブハウジング(1)に圧入されて設けられており、クラッパーアーマチュアによって作動可能となるシーリング素子(6)がこれら2つのバルブシート間に設けられており、これらバルブシート間の、およびクラッパーアーマチュアに対する相対位置は、バルブハウジング中への圧入によって調整可能であることを特徴とする請求項1から12のいずれか一つによるソレノイドバルブ。

【請求項14】 請求項10によるソレノイドバルブにおいて、第1の弾性素子(14)が、シーリング素子によって第1のバルブシート(5)を閉鎖するためにシーリング素子に作用するように設けられており、第1の弾性素子(14)及び電磁石は、電磁石が励起されている場合には、シーリング素子(6)が第1のバルブシート(5)から持ち上げられ、電磁石が励起されていない場合には、シーリング素子が第1の弾性素子(14)の力によって第1のバルブシート(5)に接触し閉鎖するような方法で協働し、

第2のバルブシート(13)が、クラッパーアーマチュア(4)によって作動可能となるシーリング素子(6)と協働するように設けられており、第1及び第2の弾性素子(14、15)及び電磁石は、電磁石が励起されている場合には、第1の弾性素子の力はクラッパーアーマチュア(4)によって無効にされて、シーリング素子(6)は第2の弾性素子(15)の力によって第2のバルブシート(13)に接触し閉鎖し、電磁石が励起されていない場合には、シーリング素子(6)は、第1の弾性素子(14)の力によって第1のバルブシート(5)に接触し閉鎖するような方法で協働することを特徴とするソレノイドバルブ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、請求項1の前文によるクラッパーアーマチュアを有するソレノイドバルブに関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】ソレノイドバルブは、全てのタイプの制

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御システムに使用され、一般的にはバルブハウジングと、コイル、ヨーク及びアーマチュアを備えた電磁石と、少なくとも一つのバルブシートと、アーマチュアによって作動が可能でありバルブシートと協働するシーリング素子とを備えている。電磁石の構成上、特にアーマチュアに関して言えば、プランジャー型のアーマチュアとクラッパ型のアーマチュアとでは大きな違いがある。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】なるべく電力消費を抑えた磁石バルブにおいて、動作の信頼性を確実にするためには、個々の素子が製造される時、及びソレノイドバルブが組み立てられる時に、十分なトレランスが伴うか、あるいは補償されなければならない。

【0004】また、空気圧工学の分野からすれば、より小さいバルブを有することが望ましい場合がある。しかし小さいソレノイドバルブを使用すると、たとえトレランスが非常に優れていたとしても、個々のトレランスが合わさることにより、低出力小ストロークの際に、必ずしも信頼性ある機能が確保されるというわけではない。

【0005】それゆえ、本発明の解決すべき課題は、小さなソレノイドバルブでも信頼性ある機能が確保できるような請求項1の前文によるソレノイドバルブを開発することである。

【0006】この課題は本発明による請求項1の特徴によって解決される。

【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明によるソレノイドバルブは実質的に以下の要素：バルブハウジング、コイルとヨークとクラッパアーマチュアとを備えた電磁石、少なくとも一つの第1のバルブシート、および、クラッパアーマチュアによって作動可能であり第1のバルブシートと協働するシーリング素子を備えている。ヨークは複数のヨークピンを有しており、クラッパアーマチュアはシーリング素子から離れた方の端部において1つのヨークピン上に配設支持されている。

【0008】クラッパアーマチュアがヨークピンに直接設けられているので、さらにトレランスを考慮しなければならないようなペアリングを追加使用する必要がない。

【0009】クラッパアーマチュアは、その支持領域においてヨークピンと常に接触しているため、磁気的接触抵抗をさらに低レベルに維持することが可能である。

【0010】さらに、クラッパアーマチュアはヨークピンに適切に、例えばシェル形状に構成されているので、アーマチュアは移動の際その位置が変動することはない。その上、ヨークピンとアーマチュア間の直接的な磁束の故に、構造上非常にコンパクトな装置とすることができる。

【0011】流体によるコイルの損傷を防ぐために、コイルは通常、流体領域から分離して置かれる。それは例

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えばE P公開公報第0872675号に見られる。この分離はコイルとバルブハウジングとの間で行われるので、これら2つの構成要素をシーリング装置で接続する必要がある。しかしながら、結果として生じるトレランスが補償されなければならないという不都合がある。コイルは通常シールによって流体領域と分離されており、コイルとバルブハウジングは、任意で別別の構成要素として形成されている。

【0012】本発明の好ましい実施例によると、バルブハウジングは1つの部品として形成されており、同時に、コイルをバルブハウジング上に直接巻き付けてコイル素子を形成している。

【0013】従ってクラッパアーマチュアは、流体領域中に直接配置されている。各ヨークピンは、両端側にそれぞれ外周突起（松の木様の）を有しており、これらの突起は、ヨークピンをバルブハウジングに圧入する時バルブハウジングに圧入され封止を形成する。ヨークピンとバルブハウジングとの間の適切な圧着によって、別個のシールを必要とせずに、クラッパアーマチュアを内蔵した室内が確実に封止される。

【0014】本実施例においては、コイルとバルブハウジングの間は分離されていないので、この点で、更なるトレランスは生じない。

【0015】本発明の他の実施例において、クラッパアーマチュアは第2のヨークピンよりも突出しており、その先端はシーリング素子と協働する。この構造により、バルブシートに、磁気回路中に生じる作動エアーギャップにおけるストロークよりも大きい作動ストロークが生じる。この結果、バルブシートで得られる力は、従来の構造、特にプランジャー型のアーマチュアが使用されている、磁気回路の作業エアーギャップにおけるストロークがバルブシートにおけるストロークに対応しているものと比較して、増加する。距離の減少と共に力曲線の増加によって、磁気回路においてより小さなストロークをもって大きな力が発生される。その結果、平均的な力は、プランジャー型アーマチュアの場合と比較してより大きくなる。

【0016】本発明の更なる利点及び実施例を、実施例の説明と図面を参照しながら以下に詳しく述べる。

【0017】

【発明の実施の形態】それぞれの図面に異なった状態で図示されているソレノイドバルブは、実質的には、バルブハウジング1と、コイル2とヨーク3とクラッパアーマチュア4を備えた電磁石と、少なくとも一つの第1のバルブシート5と、クラッパアーマチュアによって作動し該第1のバルブシートと協働するシーリング素子6とからなる。

【0018】ヨーク3はヨークピン3. 1. 3. 2を有しており、これらのヨークピンはヨーク板3. 3. 3. 4によって互いに接続されている。クラッパアーマチュ

ア4はコイル2を貫通して導かれており、シーリング素子6から離れた方の端部4. 1においてヨークピン3. 1上に配設支持されている。クラッパアーマチュア4は、図1から明らかなように、そのヨークピンの上の配設部分をシェル形状とされている。スプリング7はクラッパアーマチュア4の端部4. 1をヨークピン3. 1に押圧しているため、磁気的接触抵抗は低レベルに保たれている。

【0019】スプリング7は、バルブハウジング1に圧入されているボール8上に支持されている。

【0020】バルブハウジング1は、好ましくは、1つの部品からなる。図示されている実施例においては、コイル2がバルブハウジング上に直接巻き付けられている。コイル2は保護鞘9によって外側を囲まれている。

【0021】クラッパアーマチュア4は平らな素子状をしており、図示されている実施例ではヨークピン3. 2の領域の上にわずかに屈曲している。

【0022】図示されている実施例は3/2方弁タイプのソレノイドバルブであり、圧力接続口10、作業接続口11及び吐出接続口12を備えている。更に、第1のバルブシート5に加えて、第2のバルブシート13が設けられており、2つのバルブシートの間でクラッパアーマチュア4の孔4. 2中にシーリング素子6が配設されている。作業接続口11はシーリング素子6の位置によって、第1のバルブシート5を介して圧力接続口10に、あるいは第2のバルブシート13を介して吐出接続口12に結合される。

【0023】第1の弾性素子14が、クラッパアーマチュア4の配設支持部とは反対側の端部4. 3の領域に設けられており、シーリング素子6によって第1のバルブシート5を閉鎖するように、クラッパアーマチュアの端部4. 3によってシーリング素子6に作用する。第1のバルブシート5が閉鎖された位置(図示せず)では、クラッパアーマチュア4がヨークピン3. 2から持ち上げられる。さらに、第1のバルブシート5からシーリング素子を持ち上げるために、したがって、第1の弾性素子14と対抗する方向にシーリング素子6に作用するよう、第2の弾性素子15が設けられている。

【0024】しかしながら、第1の弾性素子14は第2の弾性素子15よりも強いため、電磁石が励起されない時は、シーリング素子6は、第1の弾性素子のより強い作用力を受けるため、第1のバルブシート5に接触し閉鎖したままである。その場合、作動エアーギャップがクラッパアーマチュア4とヨークピン3. 2の間に形成される。

【0025】もし、電磁石が励起された状態であれば、つまり、電圧がコイル2に与えられた場合、クラッパアーマチュア4はヨークピン3. 2側に引き寄せられ、シーリング素子6における第1の弾性素子14の作用力に対抗する。そのとき、シーリング素子6は、第1のバル

ブシート5から離れる方向に第2の弾性素子15によって持ち上げられ、第2のバルブシート13に押圧される。電磁石が励起されなくなると直ぐに、クラッパアーマチュア4は、第1の弾性素子14の作用力を受けてヨークピン3. 2から離れるように開く。そのため、シーリング素子は第2のバルブシート13から持ち上げられ、第1のバルブシート5に接触し閉鎖するように動くことになる。

【0026】第2の弾性素子15は、2つのバルブシート5、13の間にあるシーリング素子6の動作にとって必ずしも必要ではないが、以下のような利点が生じる。

【0027】もし、第2の弾性素子15がなければ、シーリング素子6はクラッパアーマチュアに固定されていなければならず、クラッパアーマチュアのみで第2のバルブシート13上に保持されることになる。しかしながらこの場合、作動エアーギャップが一番小さくなってしまうことは避けられず、従って、クラッパアーマチュアの力はシーリング素子の配設部分で最も大きなものになってしまう。これは、漏れや、第2のバルブシートにシーリング素子から過度に大きな圧力がかかるのを防ぐためには、バルブを非常に正確に調整しなければならないことを意味している。図示されている実施では、第2のバルブシート13へのシーリング素子による閉鎖力は、第2の弾性素子15の力によってのみたらされている。これはシーリング素子6が第2のバルブシート13に接触し閉鎖した後でも、クラッパアーマチュア4はわずかに内側に閉じられた状態にあるからである。従って、シーリング素子6は、この目的のためにクラッパアーマチュア4の孔4. 2に緩い状態でのみ配設される。

【0028】この種の構成においては、シーリング素子は、第1のバルブシートの閉鎖位置と第2のバルブシートの閉鎖位置の両方における弾性力によって維持される。この方法では、極端に小さなトレランスがなくても非常に信頼性の高い動作が確実となる。

【0029】従って、上記のソレノイドバルブはまた、非常に小さいバルブにも適しているといえる。

【0030】非常に小さいソレノイドバルブにおいてなるべく小さな電力で正確に切り替えを行うためには、優れたトレランスが必要となる。この点に関して、製造および組立てを容易にするために、ヨークピンだけでなく、2つのバルブシートがバルブハウジング内に圧入される。これにより、バルブシート相互の位置関係及びクラッパアーマチュアに対するバルブの相対位置はバルブシートのバルブハウジングへの圧入により調整される。この目的のために、バルブシートは外側を取り囲む突起を有し、その突起は、バルブシートを圧入する時に、バルブハウジングに圧入され封止される。よって、非常にコンパクトなソレノイドバルブが得られ、付加的なシールを省くことが可能となる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

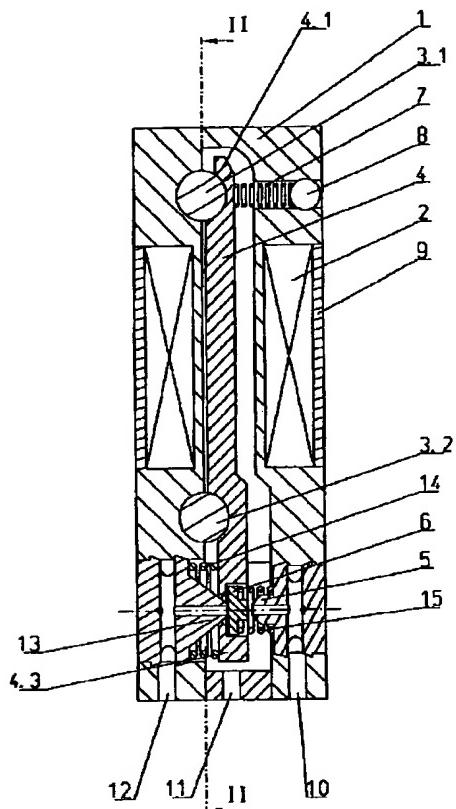
【図1】図2の線I—Iによるソレノイドバルブの長手方向における断面図である。

【図2】図1の線II-IIによるソレノイドバルブの

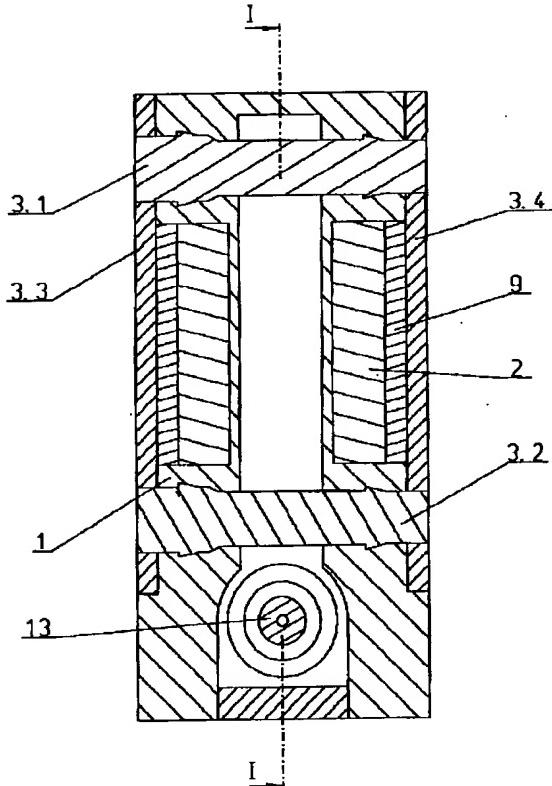
長手方向における断面図である。

【図3】ヨーク及びクラッパアーマチュアの斜視図である。

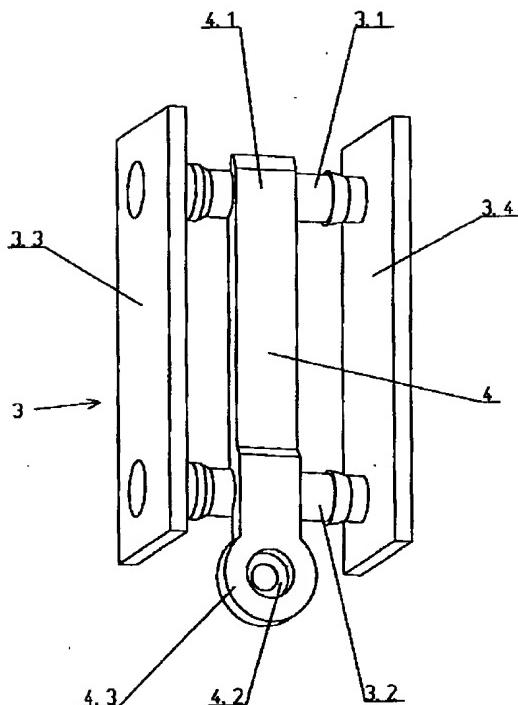
【図1】



【図2】



【図3】



フロントページの続き

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TITLE: SOLENOID VALVE

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INT-CL (IPC): F16K031/06;F16K031/10 ;H01F007/16

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a small solenoid valve that reduces parts whose tolerance must be considered and is operationally reliable in a structure having a valve housing, an electromagnet with a coil, a yoke and a clapper armature, at least one first valve seat, and a sealing element operated by the clapper armature into cooperation with the first valve seat.

SOLUTION: A yoke has a yoke pin. An end of a clapper armature distant from a sealing element is supported on the yoke pin.

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(22)Date of filing : **13.07.2001** (72)Inventor : **RIECK FRANK**
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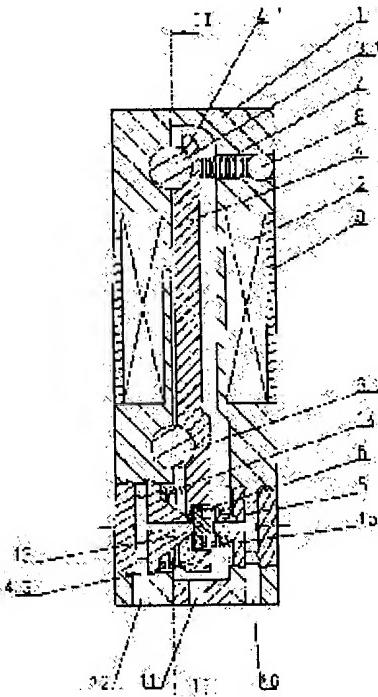
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(54) SOLENOID VALVE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a small solenoid valve that reduces parts whose tolerance must be considered and is operationally reliable in a structure having a valve housing, an electromagnet with a coil, a yoke and a clapper armature, at least one first valve seat, and a sealing element operated by the clapper armature into cooperation with the first valve seat.

SOLUTION: A yoke has a yoke pin. An end of a clapper armature distant from a sealing element is supported on the yoke pin.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Bulb housing (1) The electromagnet equipped with the coil (2), the yoke (3), and the clapper armature (4). 1st at least one valve seat (5) The sealing element which operates with the aforementioned clapper armature and collaborates with the 1st valve seat of the above (6) It is the solenoid valve equipped with the above, and the aforementioned yoke has two or more yoke pins (3.1 3.2), and it is characterized by carrying out arrangement support of the clapper armature (4) on the aforementioned yoke pin (3.1) in the edge (4.1) of the one distant from the sealing element (6).

[Claim 2] Bulb housing (1) is a solenoid valve by the claim 1 characterized by being formed with one parts.

[Claim 3] A coil (2) is a solenoid valve by the claim 1 characterized by being directly twisted on bulb housing.

[Claim 4] A clapper armature (4) is a solenoid valve by the claim 1 characterized by penetrating a coil (2) and being led.

[Claim 5] A clapper armature (4) is a solenoid valve by the claim 1 characterized by being prepared in a fluid field.

[Claim 6] A clapper armature (4) is a solenoid valve by the claim 1 characterized by making the arrangement portion on a yoke pin (3.1) into a shell configuration.

[Claim 7] A clapper armature (4) is a solenoid valve by the claim 1 characterized by being pressed by the yoke pin (3.1) with the spring (7).

[Claim 8] The 1st valve seat (5) is a solenoid valve by the claim 1 characterized by enabling adjustment of a relative position [as opposed to / in this 1st valve seat / in order to be pressed fit in bulb housing (1) and to compensate a manufacture tolerance / a clapper armature by pressing fit into bulb housing].

[Claim 9] The solenoid valve by the claim 1 characterized by being prepared so that it may act on a sealing element (6) in order that the 1st elastic element (14) may close the 1st valve seat (5) by the sealing element.

[Claim 10] in order that the 2nd elastic element (15) may collaborate with a clapper armature (4) and may raise a sealing element from the 1st valve seat (5) -- a sealing element (6) -- **** -- the solenoid valve by the claim 1 characterized by being prepared like

[Claim 11] It is prepared so that the 1st elastic element (14) may act on a sealing element (6), in order for a sealing element to close the 1st valve seat (5). When the electromagnet is excited, the 1st elastic element (14) and electromagnet When a sealing element (6) is raised from the 1st valve seat and the electromagnet is not excited The solenoid valve by the claim 1 characterized by collaborating in a method which a sealing element contacts and closes to the 1st valve seat (5) according to the force of the 1st elastic element (14).

[Claim 12] The solenoid valve by any one of the claims 1-11 characterized by preparing the 2nd valve seat (13) so that it may collaborate with the sealing element (6) which can operate with a clapper armature (4).

[Claim 13] two valve seats (5 13) are pressed fit in bulb housing (1), and are prepared, and the sealing element (6) whose operation is attained with a clapper armature prepares between these two valve seats -- having -- **** -- between these valve seats -- and the solenoid valve by any one of the claims 1-12 characterized by the ability to adjust the relative position to a clapper armature by pressing fit into bulb housing

[Claim 14] In the solenoid valve by the claim 10 the 1st elastic element (14) It is prepared so that it may act on a sealing element, in order for a sealing element to close the 1st valve seat (5). the 1st elastic element (14) and electromagnet When a sealing element (6) is raised from the 1st valve seat (5) when the electromagnet is excited, and the electromagnet is not excited It collaborates in a method which a sealing element contacts and closes to the 1st valve seat (5) according to the force of the 1st elastic element (14). It is prepared so that it may collaborate with the sealing element (6) from which the operation of the 2nd valve seat (13) is attained by clapper amateur (4). The 1st and 2nd elastic elements (14 15) and electromagnets When the electromagnet is excited, the force of the 1st elastic element is repealed by the clapper armature (4). When the force of the 2nd elastic element (15) contacts and closes a sealing element (6) to the 2nd valve seat (13) and the electromagnet is not excited A sealing element (6) is a solenoid valve characterized by collaborating in a method which is contacted and closed to the 1st valve seat (5) according to the force of the 1st elastic element (14).

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the solenoid valve which has a clapper armature by the above sentence of a claim 1.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The solenoid valve was used for the control system of all types, and, generally is equipped with bulb housing, the electromagnet equipped with the coil, the yoke, and the armature, at least one valve seat, and the sealing element that can operate with an armature and collaborates with a valve seat. If it says about an armature on the composition of an electromagnet, there is a big difference with the armature of a plunger type, and a clapper type armature.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In the magnet bulb which held down power consumption if possible, in order to ensure reliability of operation, when each element is manufactured, and when a solenoid valve is assembled, sufficient tolerance follows or it must be compensated.

[0004] Moreover, if it carries out from the field of pneumatics, it may be desirable to have a smaller bulb. However, if a small solenoid valve is used, even if the tolerance is very excellent, when each tolerance will be put together, a reliability *** function is not necessarily secured in the case of a low-power output smallness stroke.

[0005] So, the technical problem which should solve this invention is developing the solenoid valve by the above sentence of the claim 1 which a small solenoid valve's can also secure a reliability *** function.

[0006] This technical problem is solved by the feature of the claim 1 by this invention.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The solenoid valve by this invention is equipped with the electromagnet substantially equipped with the following element:bulb housing, coils, yokes, and clapper armatures, 1st at least one valve seat, and the sealing element which can operate with a clapper armature and collaborates with the 1st valve seat. The yoke has two or more yoke pins, and arrangement support of the clapper armature is carried out on one yoke pin in the edge of the one distant from the sealing element.

[0008] Since the clapper armature is directly formed in the yoke pin, it is not necessary to carry out additional use of the bearing which must take a tolerance into consideration further.

[0009] Since the clapper armature always touches the yoke pin in the support field, it can maintain magnetic contact resistance to a low further.

[0010] Furthermore, since the clapper armature is constituted by the shell configuration suitable for a yoke pin, as for an armature, the position is not changed in the case of movement. Moreover, it can consider as very compact equipment on structure on account of the direct magnetic flux between a yoke pin and an armature.

[0011] In order to prevent the injury on the coil by the fluid, it usually dissociates from a fluid field and a coil is placed. It is looked at by EP public presentation official report No. 0872675. Since this separation is performed between a coil and bulb housing, it is necessary to connect these two components with sealing equipment. However, there is un-arranging [that the tolerance produced as a result must be compensated]. It is usually separated by the seal with the fluid field, and the coil is formed as a component arbitrary [a coil and bulb housing] and separate.

[0012] According to the desirable example of this invention, bulb housing is formed as one part, simultaneously, twists a coil directly on bulb housing, and forms the coil element.

[0013] Therefore, the clapper armature is directly arranged all over the fluid field. each yoke pin has the periphery salient (a pine tree -- it needs) in the ends side, respectively, and when pressing a yoke pin fit in bulb housing, these salients are pressed fit in bulb housing and form closure The interior of a room which built in the clapper armature is certainly closed by suitable sticking by pressure between a yoke pin and bulb housing, without needing a separate seal.

[0014] In this example, since it does not dissociate between a coil and bulb bow JINGU, it is this point and the further tolerance is not produced.

[0015] In other examples of this invention, the clapper armature is projected rather than the 2nd yoke pin, and the nose of cam collaborates with a sealing element. According to this structure, a larger operation stroke than the stroke in the operation air gap produced in a magnetic circuit in a valve seat arises. Consequently, the conventional structure, especially the armature of a plunger type are used, and the stroke in the work air gap of a magnetic circuit increases the force acquired by the valve seat

as compared with the thing corresponding to the stroke in a valve seat. By the increase in a force curve, the big force is generated with a smaller stroke in a magnetic circuit with reduction in distance. Consequently, the average force becomes larger as compared with the case of a plunger-type armature.

[0016] The further advantage and further example of this invention are described in detail below, referring to explanation and the drawing of an example.

[0017]

[Embodiments of the Invention] Substantially, the solenoid valve currently illustrated in the state where it differed on each drawing consists of the bulb housing 1, a coil 2 and a yoke 3, the electromagnet equipped with the clapper armature 4, 1st at least one valve seat 5, and a sealing element 6 that operates with a clapper armature and collaborates with this 1st valve seat. [0018] The yoke 3 has the yoke pins 3.1 and 3.2, and these yoke pins of each other are connected by the yoke boards 3.3 and 3.4. The clapper armature 4 penetrates a coil 2, and is led, and arrangement support is carried out on the yoke pin 3.1 in the edge 4.1 of the one distant from the sealing element 6. The clapper armature 4 is made into the shell configuration in the arrangement portion on the yoke pin so that clearly from drawing 1. Since the spring 7 is pressing the edge 4.1 of the clapper armature 4 at the yoke pin 3.1, magnetic contact resistance is maintained at the low.

[0019] The spring 7 is supported on the ball 8 currently pressed fit in the bulb housing 1.

[0020] The bulb housing 1 consists of one part preferably. In the example currently illustrated, the coil 2 is directly twisted on bulb housing. The coil 2 is having the outside surrounded by the protective sheath 9.

[0021] The clapper armature 4 is carrying out the shape of a flat element, and is slightly crooked on the field of the yoke pin 3.2 in the example currently illustrated.

[0022] The example currently illustrated is a 3 / method valve [of two] type solenoid valve, and is equipped with the pressure end connection 10, the work end connection 11, and the regurgitation end connection 12. Furthermore, in addition to the 1st valve seat 5, the 2nd valve seat 13 is formed and the sealing element 6 is arranged into the hole 4.2 of the clapper armature 4 between two valve seats. The work end connection 11 is combined with the regurgitation end connection 12 through the pressure end connection 10 or 2nd valve seat 13 by the position of the sealing element 6 through the 1st valve seat 5.

[0023] With the arrangement supporter of the clapper armature 4, the 1st elastic element 14 is formed in the field of the edge 4.3 of an opposite side, and it acts on the sealing element 6 by the edge 4.3 of a clapper armature so that the sealing element 6 may close the 1st valve seat 5. In the position (not shown) where the 1st valve seat 5 was closed, the clapper armature 4 is lifted from the yoke pin 3.2. Furthermore, the 2nd elastic element 15 is formed so that it may act on the sealing element 6 in the direction which opposes the 1st elastic element 14 in order to raise a sealing element from the 1st valve seat 5 therefore.

[0024] However, since the 1st elastic element 14 was stronger than the 2nd elastic element 15, when the electromagnet is not excited, the sealing element 6 has been contacted and closed to the 1st valve seat 5, in order to receive the stronger applied force of the 1st elastic element. In this case, an operation air gap is formed between the clapper armature 4 and the yoke pin 3.2.

[0025] When it was in the state where the electromagnet was excited, and it is got blocked and voltage is given to a coil 2, the clapper armature 4 can be drawn near to the yoke pin 3.2 side, and the applied force of the 1st elastic element 14 in the sealing element 6 is opposed. Then, the sealing element 6 is raised by the 2nd elastic element 15 in the direction which separates from the 1st valve seat 5, and is pressed by the 2nd valve seat 13. Shortly after an electromagnet is no longer excited, the clapper armature 4 is opened so that it may separate from the yoke pin 3.2 in response to the applied force of the 1st elastic element 14. Therefore, a sealing element will be raised from the 2nd valve seat 13, and it will move so that it may be contacted and closed down to the 1st valve seat 5.

[0026] Although the 2nd elastic element 15 is not necessarily required for operation of the sealing element 6 between two valve seats 5 and 13, the following advantages arise.

[0027] If there is no 2nd elastic element 15, it must be fixed to the clapper armature and the sealing element 6 will be held on the 2nd valve seat 13 only with a clapper armature. However, it will not be avoided that an operation air gap becomes the smallest in this case, therefore the force of a clapper armature will become the biggest in the arrangement portion of a sealing element. This means that a bulb must be adjusted very correctly, in order for a too big pressure to protect this thing from a sealing element to the 2nd valve seat, leakage and. In the operation currently illustrated, the synizesis force by the sealing element to the 2nd valve seat 13 is brought about only according to the force of the 2nd elastic element 15. It is because the clapper armature 4 is in the state where it was closed inside slightly after the sealing element 6 contacts and closes this to the 2nd valve seat 13. Therefore, the sealing element 6 is arranged by the hole 4.2 of the clapper armature 4 only in the loose state for this purpose.

[0028] A sealing element is maintained in this kind of composition by the elastic force in both the synizesis position of the 1st valve seat, and the synizesis position of the 2nd valve seat. By this method, even if there is no extremely small tolerance, very reliable operation becomes certain.

[0029] Therefore, it can be said that the above-mentioned solenoid valve is suitable also for the again very small bulb.

[0030] The outstanding tolerance is needed in order to change correctly with as small power as possible in a very small solenoid valve. In order to make manufacture and an assembly easy about this point, not only a yoke pin but two valve seats are pressed fit in bulb housing. Thereby, the relative position of a bulb to the physical relationship and the clapper armature between valve seats is adjusted by pressing fit to bulb housing of a valve seat. For this purpose, a valve seat has the salient which encloses an outside, and when pressing a valve seat fit, the salient is pressed fit in bulb housing and closed. Therefore,

a very compact solenoid valve is obtained and it becomes possible to exclude an additional seal.

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MEANS

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